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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 10/071,301 | 02/08/2002 | · Eiji Hamamoto | 020588 | 1113 |
| 23850 759 | 90 06/03/2003 | | | |
| ARMSTRONG,WESTERMAN & HATTORI, LLP 1725 K STREET, NW SUITE 1000 WASHINGTON, DC 20006 | | | EXAMINER | |
| | | | HON, SOW FUN | |
| | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | | THE EXTONIBER |
| | | | 1772 | \mathcal{L} |
| | | | DATE MAILED: 06/03/2003 | \sim |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 10/071,301 | HAMAMOTO ET AL. | | | |
| Office Action Summary | Examiner | Art Unit | | | |
| | Sow-Fun Hon | 1772 | | | |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply | ears on the cover sheet with the | correspondence address | | | |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1: after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status | 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the application to become ABANDON to the country of the application to become ABANDON to the application to become the application to be applicated the application to be applicated to the application to the app | timely filed ays will be considered timely. In the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133). | | | |
| Responsive to communication(s) filed on | | | | | |
| | · is action is non-final. | | | | |
| 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. | | | | | |
| Disposition of Claims | Ex parte Quayle, 1955 C.D. 11, | , 453 O.G. 213. | | | |
| 4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are pending in the application. | | | | | |
| 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. | | | | | |
| 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. | | | | | |
| 6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are rejected. | | | | | |
| 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. | | | | | |
| 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers | r election requirement. | • | | | |
| 9) The specification is objected to by the Examine | r. | | | | |
| 10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accep | oted or b) objected to by the Ex | aminer. | | | |
| Applicant may not request that any objection to the | e drawing(s) be held in abeyance. | See 37 CFR 1.85(a). | | | |
| 11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner. | | | | | |
| If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action. | | | | | |
| 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. | | | | | |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120 | | | | | |
| 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). | | | | | |
| a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: | | | | | |
| 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. | | | | | |
| 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No | | | | | |
| Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International But See the attached detailed Office action for a list. | reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). | • | | | |
| 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic | c priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 | (e) (to a provisional application). | | | |
| a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received. 15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121. | | | | | |
| Attachment(s) | | | | | |
| 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) | 5) Notice of Informa | ary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Il Patent Application (PTO-152) | | | |
| S. Patent and Trademark Office | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | |

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear as to which layer, the polyvinyl alcohol layer or the protective film layer, the additional optical layer is bonded to.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claims 1-4, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hopper et al. (US 4,388,375).

Hopper et al. has a polarizing plate (polarizer) comprising a polyvinyl alcohol-based polarizing film containing a dichroic substance (iodine) and a transparent polyester-based film bonded to at least one surface of the polyvinyl alcohol-based polarizing film through an adhesive layer, wherein the adhesive layer comprises a water-soluble crosslinking agent (boric acid) capable of crosslinking a vinyl alcohol-based polymer. Since the polyvinyl alcohol adhesive layer between the polyvinyl alcohol film and the polyester substrate laminate (column 2, lines

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20-65) is passed through the water-soluble boric acid aqueous solution as part of the laminate (column 6, lines 5-10), it follows that the polyvinyl adhesive layer comprises the water-soluble boric acid crosslinking agent capable of crosslinking a vinyl alcohol-based polymer. The laminate is a polarizing plate arranged on at least one surface of the liquid crystal cell in a liquid crystal display (polarizer carrier sheet or cover for a liquid crystal display) (column 4, lines 1-5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hopper et al. in view of Buzzell (US 3,531,351).

Hopper et al. has been discussed above and teaches a polarizing plate comprising a polyvinyl alcohol-based polarizing film containing a dichroic substance and a transparent polyester-based protective film bonded to at least one surface of the polyvinyl alcohol-based polarizing film through an adhesive layer, wherein the adhesive layer comprises a water-soluble crosslinking agent capable of crosslinking a vinyl alcohol-based polymer.

Hopper et al., however, fails to teach that the transparent film can also be a triacetylcellulose film having a saponified surface.

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Buzzell teaches a polarizing plate comprising a polyvinyl alcohol-based polarizing film containing a dichroic substance and a transparent polyester-based protective film bonded to at least one surface of the polyvinyl alcohol-based polarizing film (column 1, lines 25-75).

Since Buzzell teaches that triacetylcellulose film (cellulose triacetate) is preferred with a saponified surface (is hydrolyzed) to provide the capacity for adhesion of the layers upon bonding (column 4, lines 50-70), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used the triacetylcellulose film with the saponified surface in place of the protective polyester film in the invention of Hopper et al. in order to obtain an alternate laminate polarizing plate with better interlaminar adhesion.

7. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wada et al. (US 5,337,174) in view of Hopper et al.

Wada et al. has a liquid crystal display device with a retardation layer (1b) laminated onto the polarizing plate (polarizer) (column 13, lines 35-65). The polarizing plate comprises a polyvinyl alcohol film containing dichroic substance (iodine) bonded to a cellulose triacetate film (column 10, lines 1-20).

Wada et al., however, fails to teach that the polyvinyl alcohol film is bonded to the cellulose triacetate film through an adhesive layer, wherein the adhesive layer comprises a water-soluble crosslinking agent capable of crosslinking a vinyl alcohol-based polymer.

Hopper et al. has been discussed above and teaches a polarizing plate comprising a polyvinyl alcohol-based polarizing film containing a dichroic substance and a transparent polyester-based protective film bonded to at least one surface of the polyvinyl alcohol-based

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polarizing film through an adhesive layer, wherein the adhesive layer comprises a water-soluble

crosslinking agent capable of crosslinking a vinyl alcohol-based polymer.

Hopper et al. thus demonstrates that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art to have used an adhesive layer comprising a water-soluble crosslinking agent capable

of crosslinking a vinyl alcohol-based polymer to bond the polyvinyl alcohol film containing

dichroic substance to the cellulose triacetate film in the invention of Wada et al. in order to

obtain a polarizing plate with good interlaminar adhesion.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Sow-Fun Hon whose

telephone number is (703)308-3265. The examiner can normally be reached Monday to Friday

from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Harold Pyon, can be reached on (703)308-4251. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)872-9310.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-0661.

Sow-Fun Hon

HAROLD PYON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINE

UPERVISURI PATERT